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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Occurrence	10/686,669	LEE, MAN-HEE			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	DISLER PAUL	2615			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).					
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
	-· action is non-final.				
<i>,</i> —	, <del>-</del>				
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
		0 0.0. 2.0.			
Disposition of Claims					
<ul> <li>4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.</li> <li>4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.</li> <li>5) ☐ Claim(s) 12 and 13 is/are allowed.</li> <li>6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-11 and 14-39 is/are rejected.</li> <li>7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to.</li> <li>8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.</li> </ul>					
Application Papers					
<ul> <li>9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.</li> <li>10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).</li> <li>11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.</li> </ul>					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>					
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/17/3;11/27/6;6/22/07.  4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date  5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  Other:					

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#### DETAILED ACTION

# Response to Amendment

Carter et al. disclose o the multiple audio transducers with being connected to the audio switch/control via ports and thereto a sound card or multiple sound card via ports thus, enable the easy configurations of the audio transducers by users. Thus, the examiner believed Carter et al. anticipate the applicant's limitation wherein "having selecting audio apparatus and connecting the circuit part cooperable with the audio apparatus and the ports".

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 3. Claims 1-9; 14-15; 19; 21-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Carter et al. ("7,039,205").

Re claim 1, Carter et al. disclose a control method of a computer system having at least one connection port to which an audio apparatus is connected and a plurality of audio circuit parts operating according to a type of the audio apparatus ("fig.2-4; col.3 line 56-59"), comprising: selecting the many type of the audio apparatus ("fig.6-8; col.7 line 34-39"); and selectively connecting an audio circuit part cooperable with the selected audio apparatus type from among the plurality of the audio circuit parts and each one of the connection ports ("fig.3(61,101);col.3 line 64-67/circuit is cooperable with selected audio apparatus").

Re claim 2, Carter et al. disclose of the control method of the computer system according to claim 1, wherein the selecting is performed by a type selection program based on an operating system to select the type of the audio apparatus (" $\underline{fig.6-8}$ ;  $\underline{col.7}$   $\underline{line}$   $\underline{34-39}$ ").

Re claim 3, Carter et al. disclose the control method of the computer system according to claim 1, wherein the selecting of the type of the audio apparatus comprises displaying a user selection window for selecting the type of the audio apparatus on a computer system monitor ("fig.6-8").

Re claim 4, The control method of the computer system according to claim 3, further comprising detecting that the audio apparatus is

connected to the connection port (" $\underline{col.3\ line\ 63-67}$ "), wherein the user selection window is displayed on the monitor according to the detecting (" $\underline{fig.6-8}$ ").

Re claim 5, Carter et al. disclose of the computer system comprising: at least two connection ports to which an audio apparatus is being each of the connection ports ("fig.2(61,63);fig.3; col.3 line 50-55; col.3 line 27-29"); a plurality of audio circuit parts operating according to a type of the audio apparatus ("fig.3-4;fig.2 wt (61,63); col.3 line 28-30/mics and corresponding circuit part"); and a control part controlling selective connection of each of the connection ports to one of the plurality of the audio circuits operable with the audio apparatus type connected to the at least one connection port ("fig.3(101);col.4 line 1-4; col.3 line 61-67).

Re claim 6, the computer system according to claim 5, wherein the control part is a machine-readable storage storing a type selection program based on an operating system (" $see\ fig.2(53,55,57)$ ").

Re claim 7, the computer system according to claim 6, further comprising a switching part controlled by the type selection program to selectively connect the plurality of the audio circuit parts and the at least two connection ports to each other (" $\underline{fig.3}$  (101),  $\underline{col.3}$   $\underline{line}$  45-51").

Re claim 8, the computer system according to claim 7, wherein the type selection program displays a user selection window for selecting the type of the audio apparatus on a monitor ("fig.1;fig.3; fig.8").

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Re claim 9, the computer system according to claim 8, wherein the type selection program displays the user selection window for selecting the type of the audio apparatus on the monitor, upon connection of the audio apparatus to the connection port ("fig.6-8/for connectiong apparatus to port").

Re claim 14, Carter et al. disclose of the computer sound card, comprising: two or more connection ports to which audio apparatuses are connected ("fig.3/multiple audio to sound cards"), and an audio signal processor processing input and/or output audio signals from/to the audio apparatuses connected to any one of the connection ports independent of a type of each audio apparatus ("fig.1,3/fig.5/, col.3 line 61-67;col.4 line 1-4").

Re claim 15, the computer sound card of claim 14, wherein the audio signal processor comprises: at least one audio circuit compatible with the type of the audio apparatus; and a controllable

controller selectively connecting each connection port to the audio circuit parts compatible with the audio apparatus type connected to each connection port ("fig. 4(207); col. 4 line 64 up to col. 5 line 5").

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Re claim 19, Carter et al. disclose of the method of informing a user of a connection status in a device having a plurality of audio signal input and/or output ports, the method comprising detecting which one of the input and/or output ports is currently connected to an external device ("fig.4(205);col.4 line 52-55"); and outputting a first detection signal for detecting at least one port which has the external device connected thereto ("col.5 line 44-51/detecting signal for informing status of phone connections and output via (fig.8) for enabling configuration"), wherein each of the connection ports is selectively connectable to one of a plurality of audio circuit parts co-operable with the external device connected to each of the connection ports (fig.6, col.6 line 45-55/port with audio part connect/operable with the circuit part).

Re claim 21, the method according to claim 19, further comprising sending an audio signal at a first time and receiving another audio signal at a second time using a single port ("col.4 line 53 up to col.5 line 5/ off hook to send info and configuration/second info

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signals may be received via single or a port as disclosed and futher see fig.4(209)").

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Re claim 22, the method according to claim 21, wherein the sending an audio signal at a first time comprises of sending a speaker signal generated from a sound generating device in a computer ("col.1 line 4/speakers").

Re claim 23, The method according to claim 21, wherein the receiving another audio signal at a second time comprises of receiving an audio signal from an external device ("col.1 line 32;fig.3/among multiple external device is a mike to send audio signal").

Re claim 24, the method according to claim 21, wherein the receiving another audio signal at a second time comprises of receiving audio signal from a mike (" $col.4\ line\ 9-20$ ").

Re claim 25, the method according to claim 19, wherein each of the plurality of input and/or output port is capable of receiving and sending audio signal to and from the external device (" $\underline{fig.4(209)}$  with  $\underline{external}$  device  $\underline{from}$  (201,203)").

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Re claim 26, the method according to claim 19, further comprising sending an audio signal generated from a sound generating device of a computer (" $col.1\ line\ 4/speakers$ ").

Re claim 27, the method according to claim 26, wherein the computer is a personal computer ("fig.1").

Re claim 28, the method according to claim 26, further comprising receiving an audio signal generated from the external device (" $\underline{see}$  claim 25").

Re claim 29, the method according to claim 28, wherein the external device includes a microphone (" $col.7\ line\ 49-55/headset$  mike").

Re claim 30, the method according to claim 29, wherein the computer is a personal computer (" $\underline{fig.1}$ ").

Re claim 31, the method according to claim 29, wherein the external device includes a device capable of generating an audio output capable of being connected to a line-in port of a computer (" $\underline{fig.3}$ ;  $\underline{col.3\ line\ 49-56}$ ").

Re claim 32, the method according to claim 31, wherein the computer is a personal computer ("fig.1").

Re claim 33, the method according to claim 19, further comprising assigning a function to the detected port in the detecting step

("col.4 line 57-61/detector(205) direct operation of controller (207)

which enable the function of col.5 line 1-5").

Re claim 34, The method according to claim 33, wherein the assigning a function comprises of selecting either of receiving an audio signal function or sending an audio signal function (" $\underline{fig.3-4}$ ; and further see col.5 line 5-18").

Re claim 35, the method according to claim 34, wherein the receiving an audio signal function includes receiving an audio signal from an external device comprising a mike (" $col.7\ line\ 49-55/headset$  mike").

Re claim 36, the method according to claim 35, wherein the sending an audio signal function includes sending an audio signal generated from a sound generating device of a computer (" $col.1\ line\ 4/speakers$ ").

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Re claim 37, the method according to claim 36, wherein the computer is a personal ("fig.1").

Re claim 38, the method according to claim 36, wherein the step of assigning a function or the sending function is performed in accordance with a user input ("fig.8; col.7 line 40-47; fig.1-2/assign function done by user input").

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 10-11, 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carter et al. ("7,039,205") and further in view of Fado et al. ("6,504,553 B2").

Re claim 10, Carter et al. disclose the computer system according to claim 9, However, Carter et al. fail to disclose of the further limitation wherein in the user selection window is a connection port display window to display whether the audio apparatus is connected to

a corresponding connection port via each displayed connection port. But, Fado et al. disclose a system with sound card in which include the further limitation wherein in the user selection window is a connection port display window to display whether the audio apparatus is connected to a corresponding connection port via each displayed connection port ("fig.8;col.3 line 40-50") for the purpose of helping a user through troubleshooting when it appears of the existence of wrong audio connection. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Carter et al. and Fado et al. as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Carter et al. by incorporating the the further limitation wherein in the user selection window is a connection port display window to display whether the audio apparatus is connected to a corresponding connection port via each displayed connection port for the purpose of helping a user through troubleshooting when it appears of the existence of wrong audio connection as taught by Fado et al.

Re claim 11, the computer system according to claim 10, wherein the port display window provides an audio apparatus type selection button for each displayed connection port, and the type selection program controls the switching part so that if the audio apparatus type selection button is selected for a displayed connection port, the connection port corresponding to the displayed connection port with the selected audio apparatus type selection button is activated by connecting the audio circuit part corresponding to the selected audio

apparatus type selection button with the corresponding connection port ("Fado, fig.1-8; col.5 lie 65 up to col.6 line 6; col.7 line 30-37/user may select through display connection port").

Re claim 16, Carter et al. disclose the machine-readable storage storing at least one program controlling a multimedia component of a computer according to a process comprising: selecting a multimedia apparatus type for at least one connection port of a plurality of connection port (fig.8/col.7 line 35-55/audio type with the accompany port is selected); and controlling the multimedia component to connect the at least one connection port to a compatible information signal processor of the multimedia component according to the selection (fig.8A-8C; col.7/user has option to select for controlling output transducer via computer(fig.1-2)) and wherein each connection ports is selectively connectable to the information signal processor of the multimedia component compatible with the multimedia apparatus (col.3 line 63-67).

However, Carter et al. fail to disclose of the displaying a connection port selection window. But, Fado et al. disclose of a troubleshooting system wherein the displaying a connection port selection window (fig.8, col.5 line 45-51, col.6 line 45-54/device connections type is shown and user selection) for the purpose of enabling the user to make adjustment during testing. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Carter et al. and Fado et al. as a whole, it

would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modify Carter et al. by incorporating the displaying a connection port selection window for the purpose of enabling the user to make adjustment during testing.

Re claim 17 have been analyzed and rejected with respect to claims 11 above.

Re claim 18, Carter et al. disclose of the computer system, comprising: a multimedia component having two or more same standard connection ports; and a programmed computer processor detecting connection of a multimedia apparatus to one of the connection ports("fig.4 with (205); col.4 line 53-60 fig.6/multiple ports for audio processor").

However, Carter et al. fail to disclose of the displaying a graphical user interface comprising connection port images corresponding to the connection ports of the multimedia component, activating multimedia apparatus type selection menus for each connection port image. But, fado et al. disclose of a system wherein the displaying a graphical user interface comprising connection port images corresponding to the connection ports of the multimedia component, activating multimedia apparatus type selection menus for

each connection port image (fig.8, col.3 line 38-50, col.5 line 15-25 & line 45-52 & line 60-65/screen with sound cards for selecting input or output port and determining the type of input types; col.6 line 45-50/the input screen of the device) for the purpose of enabling the user to make adjustment during testing. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Carter et al. and fado et al. as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to have modify Carter et al. with the the displaying a graphical user interface comprising connection port images corresponding to the connection ports of the multimedia component, activating multimedia apparatus type selection menus for each connection port image for the purpose of enabling the user to make adjustment during testing.

The combined teaching of Carter et al. and fado et al. as a whole, furter teach of the controlling the multimedia component to connect the one connection port connected to the detected multimedia apparatus to a compatible information signal processor of the multimedia component according to a multimedia apparatus type selection in the activated multimedia apparatus type selection menu for the one connection port ("carter, fig.8/menu enable user to activate connection port configuration and further fig.3(61,101);col.3 line 64-67/circuit is cooperable/compatible with selected audio apparatus for various audio port connections")"), wherein each of the connection ports using the same compatible

connection standard and is configured so that when an audio apparatus is connected to one of the connection ports; it is resultantly connected to a coorperable circuit part (carter, fig. 6, col. 6 line 45-55).

6. Claims 20,39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carter et al. ("7,039,205") and further in view of Choi et al. ("2003/0041189 A1").

Re claim 20, Carter et al. disclose of the method according to claim 19, However, Carter et al. fail to disclose of the further limitation comprising displaying an indication to the user in dependence of the first signal. However, Choi disclose a computer system with operation status in which there exist of the further limitation comprising displaying an indication to the user in dependence of the first signal ("fig.1,5-6; page 1[0011] detect connection and display status as result") for the purpose of providing the user the operating state of the device. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Carter et al. and Choi et al. as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Carter by incorporating the displaying an indication to

the user in dependence of the first signal for purpose of providing the user the operating state of the device as taught by choi.

Re claim 39, Carter et al disclose a method of informing a user of a connection status in a device having a plurality of signal input and/or output ports, the method comprising: detecting which one of the input and/or output ports is currently connected to an external device; outputting a first detection signal for detecting at least one port which has the external device connected thereto ("col. 4 line 30-52/detectin mean(off/on hook) and outputting detecting signal with; and further see col.5 line 44-51/detecting signal for informing status of phone connections and output via (fig.8) for enabling configuration"), and assigning a function to the detected port ("col.4 line 57-61/detector(205) direct operation of controller (207) which enable the function of col.5 line 1-5"); wherein the assigning function comprises of selecting either one of receiving a signal from an external device or sending a signal to an external device ("fig.3-4; and further see col.5 line 5-18").

While, carter et al. disclose of the above limitation, he fail to further disclose of the displaying an indication to the user in dependence of the first signal. However, Choi disclose a computer system with operation status in which there exist of the further limitation comprising displaying an indication to the user in

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dependence of the first signal ("fig.1,5-6; page 1[0011] detect connection and display status as result") for the purpose of providing the user the operating state of the device. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Carter et al. and Choi et al. as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Carter by incorporating the displaying an indication to the user in dependence of the first signal for purpose of providing the user the operating state of the device as taught by choi.

The combined teaching of Carter et al. and Choi et al. as a whole, further teach of the wherein each of the connection ports is selectively connectable to one of the input/or output ports cooperable with the external device connected to each of the connection ports (fig. 3, 6; col. 3 line 45-60; col. 6 line 45-55).

# Allowable Subject Matter

### 1. Claims 12-13 are allowed.

Re claim 12, While, Carter et al. disclosed of the sound card mounted on a computer system and inputting/outputting a sound, comprising: at least two connection ports, to which an audio apparatus is being connected to each of the connection ports; a plurality of audio circuit parts operating according to a type of the audio apparatus.

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However, none of the prior art disclose of the switching part selectively connecting each of the audio apparatus connection ports to one of the plurality of the audio circuit parts operable with the audio apparatus type connected to each connection port.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Disler Paul whose telephone number is 571-270-1187. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chin Vivian can be reached on 571-272-7848. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/D. P./ Examiner, Art Unit 2615

/Vivian Chin/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2615